THREE CENTS PER COPY

$8 per Year.

The Chicago Tribune.

The Cheapest Thing in This World.

VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE HOME-RULE CONTEST.

CHAMPIONS MOVED THE SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

A Great Throng of Distinguished People Present—The Premier in Eloquent Language Again Portrays the Justice of Ireland's Cause—The Remarks of Hartington—He Wants the Measure Read Six Months Longer—He Will Succeed the Grand Old Man If the Latter Is Defeated.

LONDON, May 11.—Although there was little interest in Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons tonight when he moved the second reading of the Home-Rule bill, the gallery was not unworthy with that of the 8th of April, when he introduced the measure. Not long after last week's "battle" an order to reserve the gallery for members of the House of Commons was revoked and a new one issued. The Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, and M. Paganel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors in the galleries. When Mr. Gladstone arose he was received with loud cheers, in which was renewed with hearty gusto the moment reading of the Home-Rule bill. He said he did not intend at present to make a statement of the premiers position, desire to be most patiently attended from making speech to introduce the bill. He had never at any previous moment been more in favor of a patient hearing than he was at present. [Cheers.] The responsibility was now with the Government. [Cheers.] The constitution had undergone some modifications, which were difficult of totally unlooked for. [Laughter.] He felt confident that the measure would receive the support of the majority of Irish representatives. [Parnellite cheers.] The Government was satisfied with the result of the general election, as their statements were justified by the verdict of the country. [Cheers.] He was confident that the measure would receive the support of the majority of Irish representatives. [Parnellite cheers.] The committee had undergone some modifications, which were difficult of totally unlooked for. [Laughter.] He felt

STARTLING EVIDENCE

HOW IS HAD POSSESSION OF MOST-ATTACKED CARTRIDGES.

It Will Be Shown at the Trial that Connection with Them Many Points to Their Purchase Were at the Haymarket Meeting—A Charge that Persons Were the Death-Dealers of the Lower Conspirators to Death—The Relief Fund.

State's Attorney Grinnell was visited at his office yesterday by Assistant Prosecutor Wilkerson and the two gentlemen remained closeted for three hours. Mr. Wilkerson is preparing the cases who took part in the most noticeable against and will enter in the records that conspiracy. Mr. Grinnell considered an interesting communication in relation to the alleged connection of the anarchists with the Haymarket meeting, and a dynamite cartridge was found in the possession of one of the men who participated in the riot at the meeting. The cartridge was identical with those found in the possession of the anarchists. A policeman who has been stationed in all of the conferences concerning the cases of the conspirators, a number of days, has been heard saying that such he was not acting there alone in the conspiracy

THE CITY SCAVENGING.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM IS A FAIR WAY OF BEING ADOPTED.

A Partial List of the Towns Now Employed and the Streets Thereof—Other Council Proceedings—Introduction of an Ordinance Relating to Disreputable Saloons—The County Board and Its Way of Spending the Citizens' Assessment—It Is Angry—Made to Be Affable.

At the Aldermanic meeting last—Chairman [illegible], Harrison (Rabbit), Warren, and Ellis [illegible]—now in the Council—several last evening and Mayor Harrison was in the chair. Ald. Masters introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have the [illegible] work done by contract, and also for a suspension of the rules so as to pass the following. Aldermen voted for the [illegible]:

[illegible] Beale, Cook, Ald. Clarke, Washington, Bloomfield, Hoyt, Hopkins, Story, Ewell, Cullerton, Wood, Stevens, Masters, Harrison—24.

The following reported:

Aldermen, Hoyner, Culverton, Walker, Tuley, Quinn, Warren, Lake, Schmidt, Brand, Rabbitt, Ellis, Cullen, Conroy.

An ordinance was then introduced for a suspension of the rules [illegible] Chairman on Streets and Alleys South Side to report an ordinance [illegible] the Citizens' Association to be [illegible] [illegible] to be published.

At the Aldermanic meeting last—Chairman [illegible], Harrison (Rabbit), Warren, and Ellis [illegible]—now in the Council—several last evening and Mayor Harrison was in the chair. Ald. Masters introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have the [illegible] work done by contract, and also for a suspension of the rules so as to pass the following. Aldermen voted for the [illegible]:

[illegible] Beale, Cook, Ald. Clarke, Washington, Bloomfield, Hoyt, Hopkins, Story, Ewell, Cullerton, Wood, Stevens, Masters, Harrison—24.

The following reported:

Aldermen, Hoyner, Culverton, Walker, Tuley, Quinn, Warren, Lake, Schmidt, Brand, Rabbitt, Ellis, Cullen, Conroy.

An ordinance was then introduced for a suspension of the rules [illegible] Chairman on Streets and Alleys South Side to report an ordinance [illegible] the Citizens' Association to be [illegible] [illegible] to be published.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1886.

All the Greek Ministers have resigned.

There were 327 deaths in the city last week.

There is a decided improvement in the labor situation at Cincinnati, and no violence is now anticipated.

Martin Irons hopes to succeed Mr. T. V. Powderly as Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

At the meeting of the Chicago Methodist ministers yesterday resolutions were passed denouncing the riots.

Archie Campbell, conductor of Gen. R. E. Lee, has been betrothed to Count Astory's [illegible] of Vienna.

Pat Dowling, janitor of the City Treasurer's office, has resigned. It is thought that John Comiskey will succeed him.

Oliver H. Dodge, alias W. H. Lamson Mantell, charged with the murder of C. A. the Pullet at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis April 7, 1885, was arraigned for trial yesterday.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie proposes to increase his donation to the Pittsburg free library fund to $300,000, provided the city will raise an equal amount and maintain the institution by public taxation.

Every Chicago schoolchild who has applied for an entertainment ticket has been refused. All the entertainments are running without a license, but as soon as the police can get around to fine the music will be stopped.

The May crop report of the Department of Agriculture indicates an improvement during April of two points in wheat, with the general average of condition at 95. The season has been favorable, and the crop is more advanced than usual.

C. F. Washburn, a retail operator in Wall street [source] stocks in New York, died suddenly of apoplexy at the residence of his father-in-law, Gerald Hasbrouck, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, in Manhattanville, Sunday evening.

The corner of the building on Fifth-ave was occupied by the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* has filed a bill to set aside the lease granted to the backers of the paper on the ground that the contract has been broken by the storage of explosives in the office.

The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the three-force polygamy cases for want of jurisdiction. It has also recalled the mandate in the Cannon polygamy case, set aside the former judgment, and dismissed it for want of jurisdiction.

Peter Gregor, N. Y., yesterday morning Nannie Lansberry, aged 71, a farmer, in a fit of jealousy shot his wife, aged 58, and her relative, Horace Pepper, aged 60. He then shot himself before the officers arrived to arrest him. All are dead.

The Rev. Isaiah Pope died at Quincy, Ill., yesterday morning. He was 90 years of age. Mr. Pope first went to Quincy as an evangelist in 1840, and soon after became the pastor of the First Congregational Church. Twelve years later a division occurred and he became pastor of the Central Congregational Church.

Gov. Hoyt has requested the Mayors of all towns in Illinois of 5,000 inhabitants or over to send delegates to a military conference to be held in Springfield, May 21, to take into consideration the improvement of the military condition of the State and the securing of better and more accurate returns of the militia.

The anarchists in Ulster, Ireland, are collecting the names and addresses of all persons in that province who during the last three years have purchased arms and ammunition. The work is under direction of the Government at London, which intends to disarm the Loyalists in Ireland. Mr. Morley's motive to enforce the Coercion act of 1881 was made with a view to its application in the interests of public order against the threatening minority.

Chicago elevators received last Saturday evening 15,420,000 bushels of wheat, 1,202,812 bushels of corn, 490,227 bushels of oats, 116,-000 bushels of rye, and 24,000 bushels of barley; total, 14,211,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 21,120,227 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock decreased 1,010,000 bushels, including a decrease of 540,000 bushels of wheat. For the same week the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade makes the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 41,000,000 bushels of wheat, 11,811,000 bushels of oats, 000,000 bushels of corn, 270,000 bushels of rye, and 841,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week ago by 1,000,000 to wheat and 1,270,000 to corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago footed 1,532,000 bushels.

The money market was quiet and firm. Sterling bills were unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was moderately active and steady.—The Chicago produce markets were active and generally weak. Wheat was depressed by selling on the news of Washburn's death, sure by the selling of grain to avoid carrying storage charges, and push by unusually large receipts of hogs. Those of grain were small, but a material increase was looked for. As compared with Saturday pork closed 10 cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, meats 5 cents lower, wheat 1¼ cents lower, corn easy, oats ¼ cent lower, rye and barley steady, flaxseed ½ cent higher.

The driving out of the Poles from Prussia under the direction of Bismarck has begun. The so-called "Germanization" of the Polish provinces is to be accomplished by the simple but offensive plan of buying up the lands of the Polish peasantry. The land is purchased by the Government, about $10,000,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. When the Polish landlord will not agree upon a price he is offered a certain number of years' rental and a threat out of the country. Whether duties or exemption on the part to cause to be a land-owner or even an inhabitant of Prussia. The fate of the peasantry is even severer. With no accumulated surplus to fall back upon in many cases they must go to another land and meet strangers in each land. The story of the Poles thus driven forth from the land of their fathers may well ensure in the United States in just now an interesting problem. It is to be feared that not many of them will even the cases will say love of the so-called "capitalistic classes" in their breasts. Each should be remembered that if they met as serfs in Austria it must be because they expect to find in this country conditions more favorable to an honorable existence than they can get anywhere else. They must not expect to remove here any of the revenges which they have stored up at home. It is said that about 1,000,000 Poles will be expatriated.

MR. POWDERLY'S WISE ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

The most remarkable document which has appeared since the present labor agitation commenced is the new secret circular just issued by Mr. Powderly, Grand Master of the Knights of Labor, and addressed to the various councilors of that secret, oath-bound organization. It is full of earnest, vigorous, practical advice to workingmen, which, if followed, would do a great work in ameliorating their condition, relieving their position, and removing all the reasonable grievances of which they now complain. It would tend to make them successful and prosperous, and bring about amicable relations between them and their employers.

At the very outset Mr. Powderly warns the members of "Knights of Labor" that they have been losing ground in public opinion because they have allowed things to be done contrary to the principles of the organization, and advises them "to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who enter labor." As to the relations of labor and capital, he says:

> Show our men and citizens are good to be aware why any assertion should be regarded as badges of superior birth or nobility. We are no more the part of the earth than the millions of underlying coloring who do the work of the world. In our meetings with employers and employees we must deal justly and fairly by both. If we should have recourse to strikes we be sure we must do equity to others. This is the duty of the Knights of Labor, and must not be lost sight of in future.

The Chief Master Workman then calls attention to the abuses which have crept into the "order." He warns them against paying a single cent to support strikers unless the appeal comes from their own district or the general assembly. He condemns the boycotting system without stint, and says: "I hate the word boycott. I was boycotted years ago, and I would not get work of my trade for months. It is a bad practice; I have no use for it only when everything else fails." Workingmen are slowly beginning to find this out, and Mr. Powderly's warning will emphasize their convictions on this point.

The trait which is lethal to workingmen by socialistic labor agitators concerning the cruelty of capital is later quoted with no sympathy from Mr. Powderly. His language on this subject is directly to the point, and in close it with an epigram which in its way is as terrible as the one it parodies. He says:

> Men who own capital are not our enemies. If they become such prior the fortunes of labor would be the enemy of the fellow-worker on the morrow, for after all, it is true to employ capital and how to use it properly that he are so, deserving of honor. Nor the man of wealth is not contemptible the enemy of the laborer, on the contrary, they must be brought closer together. I am not aware that great corporations or any [illegible] are trying to crush out any one man's individual and particular property. Above all, never the position. It is a most speedy and contemptible to be guilty of that for one man charge what the Master Workman charges to the entire laboring class and "every man a knight." If an enemy be entitled to the name, a thousand of enemies to duty given one enemy the law. I prophesy these words to get myself in such a position.

These are memorable, eloquent words. It has been shown by careful and painstaking calculation that the wage classes of the United States expended upon absolute necessities five hundred millions a year. Nearly all these expenditures live in the cities and towns. The remaining two hundred and fifty millions dried up in the United States is spent by the capitalists, professional, commercial, and the farmers, representing three-fourths of the whole population, and but able to spare the money they earn. The merchants of the population who can least afford it pay two-thirds of the entire income tax of the Union. They literally donate five hundred millions of their yearly earnings, and, worse than that, through themselves. Labor obtaining worker their time, sometimes their wages, injures them mentally and morally, both them to the commission of crime and to the abuse and imprisonment of their families. Nearly all the poverty and misery of which the respectable complain are caused by liquor. The impelling motive of these strikes for more wages is largely to make good the loss of time five hundred oppressed millions which they used for better entertainment and the procuring of a home. The aim of these labor conflagrations is to obtain from employers another five hundred millions without changing the awful waste on liquor. Mr. Powderly says: "If every member of the Knights of Labor would only pass a resolution to boycott strong drink so far as he is concerned for five years, and would pledge his word to study the labor question from its different standpoints, we would then have an irresistible host arrayed on the side of justice." More than this, at the end of five years' time, if the wage-workers would stop the use of liquor, they would have a capital of 1,000 millions and the savings of that period. If it were to control to railroad bonds they would own half the railroads in the United States at the end of five years. Liquor lies at the bottom of their troubles. It is surely always the cause of their misery and poverty, and degradation. If Mr. Powderly would commit his anti-saving the [illegible] and make it effective he would immortalize himself and lift workingmen out of their troubles. Wise, brave words are these which the Grand Master Workman addresses to his fellows, and wise indeed will they be if they heed them and listen to the counsels of their truly circumspect labor chief.

THE ABUSE OF FREE SPEECH.

It is a little surprising after the varied outrages has given of the dangerous purposes of the Anarchists and their murderous attempt to carry them out that the police of other cities stand to and allow them fabulous audacities to make their boundless harangues and justify the murders committed here last Tuesday night. Sunday Chief Justice, an Anarchist, made a speech in Cleveland in which he urged the members of the Knights of Labor to arm themselves and shoot their employers, and regretted that more Chicago policemen had not been killed and wounded. In St. Louis the same day one Salgenhour, editor of the *Peitsch*, an Anarchist paper, made a speech in the presence of the police in which he advocated all the "principles represented by the red flag—i.e., murder and arson"—and urged his hearers to stand by these principles, and if they were interfered with to kill and burn! Both these men should have been instantly arrested and sent to jail. They were inciting murder, insurrection, and destruction of property. Cleveland and St. Louis may yet have to regret their toleration, as Chicago is now doing.

Both these miscreants attacked the Government for not allowing free speech. This is a favorite complaint of theirs. Most, Schwab, Spies, Fielden, and Parsons by great stress upon the constitutional right of free speech. The notorious Anarchist, Herr Most, goes so far as to call it "a Galgenfree right." What provision of the Constitution, what section of the laws, what declaration of God give any man the right to advocate the destruction of property, the killing of individuals, the robbery of stores and banks, the bombarding of houses and churches, the overthrow of law, and the destruction of the State? Where do they find the authority that allows them to assail the rights of life, of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, to stay lawful vocations, to wage war against social order and public security, and to conspire against every right of property? What use is it that encourages anarchy and murderous anarchists? Free speech is consistent with liberty, but not with license. The laws of this country give to the widest area of liberty so long as it does not interfere with the rights of others. When these Anarchist speakers and editorial maniacs, however, go so far as to advocate murder, arson, and insurrection, then the right of free speech ends and the law should and will have just as promptly as it would were they detected in committing the crimes which they urge others to commit. It makes no difference whether these men use such fiery things as write them. They are striving to teach down the law whose protection the cowardly wretch knows the criminals they are to be victims. They say "Dynamite the law, kill it!" and then claim to privileges. They deny the authority of the Constitution and are clamor for the labor organs. They advise them to go out and take part about Anarchist rights. If our laws are strong enough to suppress an indecent publication they ought to be strong enough to stop these alarming murder and arson.

PRIVATE PENSION BILL CRAZE.

The President's recent veto of two pension bills seems well grounded, and the only regret is that he did not treat a hundred and fifty or more of the kind in the same manner. Mr. Cleveland states that of 146 bills presented to him in one lot he found after prolonged investigation (10 which he could not approve, but he signed them or suffered them to become laws without his signature on the ground that the ten days allowed him by the Constitution had nearly elapsed and he hadn't time enough left to prepare separate veto messages in each case. Certainly his explanation is rather weak. This is what he says:

> To my conscience both the bills were accepted to the objections which I have stated and supported by reasons which I have given, and I have been convinced to no action. I felt much of the last unsatisfactorily provided for the [illegible] action. The hundred and thirty-six of these bills are then rejected. Their [illegible] in which favorable action by the Pension Bureau was denied by reason of the insufficiency of the testimony that to prove the facts alleged. There have I have supported on the assumption that the claims were duly filed, and before the passage of the bills the proper evidence had been received by the Pension Bureau and the evidence produced needed to prove that the alleged disabilities occurred before the claimants became [illegible] and were incurred while they were [illegible] in the service, and [illegible] the [illegible] connected in the service, was not [illegible] to the line of duty. Many [illegible] were [illegible] have been denied because the evidence failed to show that a disability originated after the service from which discharged from the army. Many [illegible] were denied because the evidence failed to show that the disabilities were [illegible] to the general service with soldiers in any [illegible] which they were [illegible] and many [illegible] have never been presented to the Pension Bureau.

With a change of count and time the same message could have served for each of these bad bills, and with a good sanitizing appetite the President's desks could have supplied the required number of vetos in a few minutes and had the rejected answers on their way back to the Capitol in an hour. One hundred and fifty vote messages sent to at once would have aroused public attention throughout the country and led to a thorough restriction of the pension-grabbing craze. Mr. Cleveland's explanation is not satisfactory, and it is plain that he has missed a good opportunity by not applying the veto remedy to the full extent to sometimes prompted and which the occasion demanded.

The 146 special pension bills presented to the President in one batch were rushed through Congress a fortnight ago without rollcalls or the usual vote of a quorum in either House. By "general consent" the record was made up to show that the bills were passed in the usual manner, but the fact was that only a few members or Senators voted or paid any attention to the matter, and they were occupied in seeing that all the grabs were on the list. The bills were "railroaded" through the Senate in a little over an hour—a proceeding which is said to be the quickest on record. The President finds after investigation by the Pension Bureau that these bills nearly all cover claims which had been previously rejected by that office. In eighty-one cases the rejection was based on the ground of insufficient evidence, while the remaining cases were either wholly outside the law or the proofs established the contrary of what was claimed, showing, for instance, that the disability occurred before or after the alleged service in the army. The President was willing to admit that in the eighty-one cases where the evidence was regarded simply as insufficient Congress might be a better judge than the Pension Bureau; but this liberal and deferential reasoning would not apply where the proofs contradicted the claims instead of supporting them. At least one of the bills involved quite which had previously been rejected in the Pension Bureau, or they were come to which the applicant never had the assurance to make application in the usual manner.

It is a pity the President did not call attention to this species of pension-grabbing casualty in a more emphatic manner. Business and legislative engaged in mugging through worthless, rejected claims ought to be displayed before the public in their favor of attitude, with their arms shoulder-deep in the Treasury pulling out money to pay bogus pensioners. The log-rolling system of robbing the Treasury has been carried pretty far when claims which have been rejected in the Pension Office because of contradictory proofs can be seized in their form, lumped together by the hundred, and rushed through Congress under a suspension of the rules. The President ought to have postponed some other duty and found time to veto at least 100 more of the grabs presented to him in the last batch of "private bills."

UNDERVALUED RAILROAD LANDS.

One phase of the railroad question on the public domain is so plain that nothing can excuse evil further delay in the Senate in securing the rights of the people. The railroads and their fraudulent attorneys do not pretend to have any equitable claims to the lands known as "unearned lands," which they have unlawfully grabbed, but maintain simply that the Government must refer the consequences of its "mistake" in transferring land never granted or earned. The motion of the fraudulent attorneys in behalf of the corporations concerned in this and issues of all land grants is precisely like that of an individual who would claim a valuable property to which he had paid nothing, and assert title because a blundering or dishonest agent had made the transfer without the consent or the authority of the owner. The issue presented involves no refinements, but is only a matter of bare-faced, barefaced robbery.

The general attitude heard in the last great case involved the language of the granting acts and assigned certain described actions along the line of the roads which were "not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a preemption or homestead claim had not attached." This clearly and expressly reserved the lands described. It happened, however, that there was often a considerable lapse of time between the date of the granting acts and the time when the line of road was "definitely fixed," and during this period settlers took up claims within the granted limits. The line of a road is not regarded as finally located until it has been surveyed and the map approved by the Interior Department. In order to consummate the roads for the loss of any lands taken up by actions between the time of the grant and the actual location of the road the law provided that actions other than lands should be used as "indemnity." It appears, however, owing to the corruption of successive executive officials in the Land Office, the roads were allowed indemnity for all lands sold, reserved, or disposed of before as well as after the railroad grant, thus giving them in many cases twice as much land as the law intended. Then, too, the roads drove off thousands of actions, seized their lands, and grabbed the "indemnity" also. The provision for indemnity, instead of being used to secure the roads from loss, was employed to double their grants and give them millions of acres to which they had no right whatever.

Whatever controversy there may be about other forfeitures there can be no dispute about the land involved in the "unearned" indemnity lands. The question was raised several years ago by the Supreme Court, which very properly declared that indemnity could be allowed only for lands sold, reserved, or disposed of after the date of the granting act. All others were reserved by the terms of the original grant and open to the contributions of the general land. The question was never fairly open to dispute, but since it was decided by the Supreme Court there has been no excuse for the failure of Congress to declare a forfeiture of the lands falsely or fraudulently settled to the land-grant roads. The legal questions have been passed on by the highest authority, and the only notice for the consideration of Congress is whether it will force the land-robbers to make restitution or not. In the case of the overcredited lands at least the Senate should promptly justify any further delay, and it is only the colossal freedom with which the people are getting their eyes open to this shameful fact.

The Washington city estimates give the exact abolition for May 1 as averaging 91 per cent for the whole of the white-blood area, against 74 per cent for the same time last year. Dividing 48 by 74, we obtain 110, or an increase of 48 per cent, which is precisely the increase figured out in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last. The area more to wheat in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and Iowa is otherwise stated to aggregate 8,700,000 acres, that in Dakota being about 10 per cent greater than last year, with a crop estimated to be about 12,000,000 bushels. All this points to a probable wheat yield of not far from 400,000,000 bushels for the United States this year, or the exportation of fairly good weather between now and the time of harvest. It is now announced that the area sowed in wheat in British India this year is only 1,600,000 acres less than that of 1885—instead of a difference of 5,000,000 acres, as was recently reported. There is now no room to doubt that the wheat crop of Australia is a partial failure, and it appears probable that the growth of that country will not have enough for home use. They are already importing some—perhaps having left California and one been ordered from the Cape of Good Hope, both for Australian ports.

Every Pullman, Belmont, Fermen, and their associates in their papers and in their speeches have inveighed fiercely against the "capitalistic class." The lower by have followed their example, and the associations organized there and Germany have been commanded that the "capitalistic class" referred to is about the same as the aristocratic class of Germany, Poland, and Russia. Those workingmen who have tried any considerable time in this country would not have been bedeviled by such teachings. In America laborers and mechanics belong to the "capitalistic class," as called. Millions of them own their homes and something more. Thousands of them in this city have their money invested in houses, real estate, in building and loan associations, in Government bonds, etc. To that extent they are capitalists and can have no sympathy with Communistic ruffians like Spies, Fielden, and their foreign co-Americans following. In the very centre of what may now be called "the disturbed districts" thousands of substantial brick houses are owned by Polish and Bohemian workingmen and mechanics—men who commenced to work in America for 50 cents and 75 cents a day. These owners belong to the "capitalistic class." In a few years the figure of Spies and his fellow-ruffians, if they will but behave themselves, will also be enrolled among the capitalists. Hundreds of those who were Communists nine years ago are now conservative citizens. Personally we hate them so, and we see their absolutions, as Mayor Harrison egotistically writes them. The Communists of today, if they but repent of their wicked ways and methods, will have a chance of becoming owners within the next nine years, though if they persist much longer in their present course they will have greatly limited use of the main source of money-getting—the lower-yards along the South Branch. A majority of the men employed in the lumber industry here have been for a decade Scandinavians and Poles. They have obtained good wages and many of them have become indispensable to the course of half a dozen years. Half of the houses built since 1880 in the Sixth Ward were put up out of the earnings in the lumber-yards. Anything that tends to hurt this industry, to check its growth, or to drive the lumber-unions elsewhere, either to the Mississippi River towns, or to South Chicago, or the North Branch, will seriously depreciate the value of property in the vicinity, and interfere with the opportunities for obtaining valuable employment. This is a matter in which the Poles and Bohemians are especially interested. The conservative papers printed in the Polish and Bohemian languages in this city ought to point out the beating of these facts for the benefit of their deluded readers.

It is not true that professional Americans, whose mission it is to destroy society with the revolver, the torch, the dagger, and the dynamite bomb, were frightened and forbidden to proclaim their gospel of fire and blood any longer? More than this, is it not true that the doctrines of these miscreants have our shores was stopped? We have passed severe laws against the Mormons for the simple offense of polygamy, which does not strike at the rights of property or assail the legal rights of society. We have passed stringent laws against the ineffective Chinese, merely because they do not come here as citizens, but to cheapen labor and underwork white men. But they do not strike at the rights of property or seek to destroy employers or desire to overthrow the political liberties of our people.

The Times says of the Tariff must through four terrible years of carnage to prevent the division of the Union and to remove the evil of slavery. But Germans, Chinese, and Confederates combined were not one-tenth part so dangerous to liberty and society and to human rights, to personal liberty, as these Anarchist associations. Is it not time to muzzle these atrocity laws and to place a guard at our Eastern National door forbidding any more of the scum to land on our shores? If we can stop a Chinaman from coming here can we not prevent a Communist from landing?

Fielden, the Anarchist, is a Texan; but, judging from the tone of those newspapers, he will be content to go to that State for refuge. Those men had experiences of law with cinches and not-breakers, and it is no secret about some-hanging there. Parsons had better flee to circle-city cities Grandma.

The general thunder made by advocates of the eight-hour movement in the announcing conception that the new system will apply to all trades with equal ease. In some cases the immediate adoption of the new scheme might be, would be found a fair one should try to pay one-ten of the as every hand.

Democratic members of the Ohio Senate who are now in Kentucky and Canada will return to Columbus to find that the job is up.

There are two Pullman papers in New York—one run by Jarvis, called the Pullman, the other by Evans, called the Journal, for one cent. Each of the brethren runs a professional economy. Evans' one cent "ultimate" the Journal's circulation at 100,000 copies, which casts the other subscribers cash, the "high-water mark" of the Herald being only 90,000. But Joseph's professional, who had studied, it is said, in a Chicago newspaperite company, and Evans' was not content to accept failure, crowning the World's circulation at 147,000 copies, by the eye over Evans' circulation, pretty nearly the same amount, after he has conquered the concession authority, is expected to make an effort that will [illegible] Joseph's amount out of water and have the World in the condition of the steamer Niagara—in the bottom of the Sound and broken-backed.

Jake Sutro should have made his bid a year ago last October. For what he is going for the g. o. p. can sell less.

Kansas newspapers are quarreling over the question of whether it was a hen or a goose which laid the golden egg. It's a colony which has not the golden egg for some of the richest men in the country, if Wall street rates are not at error.

It is estimated that there are in this country 1,000,000 people out of work, and yet the encouragement of immigration goes on. Why?

Of all wild beasts of wild roads, it is believed that part of the Kansas local stock-tender Jayhawk is thinnest runs the game.

"Dora Dare" is reported to have said:

> Of the various [illegible] which I have seen for years in the papers of the common-sentiment of [illegible] and [illegible] there have been none which [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] Times have not one [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

QUESTION OF THE FIRST SPEECH CAUSES TROUBLE.

Important Changes in the Government's Policy Outlined—Everything in Readiness for Queen Christina's Confinement—Queen's Ministers Resign—Premier Sagasta Pleased by the King—The Steamship Cevona Commercial Excitement.

MADRID, May 10.—[By Atlantic Ocean Cable to The Tribune.]—The first Cortes of the regency met today. Queen Christina's interesting position prevented her making any address, she was not present, and the proceedings were opened by the Senators, Duke of Arion presiding. Prime Minister Sagasta read the royal message, which was too lengthy to be entirely read, but was quoted. It dwelt largely on the necessity of financial and administrative reforms and showed the impatience of postponing political and constitutional questions till the long-neglected material interests of the country are attended to. [A number of measures will be enacted. A question was raised by a message to the foreign governments that the Queen will be asked to approve of a convention giving England the "most favored nation" treatment in Spanish markets in exchange for a reduction in British duties on Spanish wines. Regarding the West Indies the message says:

"In the Antilles provinces, in which a policy of autonomy will be carried out, our fundamental and lawful right to promote, administer, and judiciously combine reforms to secure the tranquil and permanent enjoyment of privileges and the unlimited exercise of political rights by all who profess fidelity to the house of Bourbon.

The new policy outlined in the message will probably be opposed in the Cortes by the Antiquo Conservative and Salon Carrista, by the three partisans of Louis Dominguez, by the right Conservatives of the Romero Robledo group, by Count Pico Republicano sharing Castelar, Salmeron, and Pi y Margal, and by an Republican Democratic fraction from the West Indies. The Conservatives remain on the staunch support of a continuation of Sil Canovas, six of whom are Liberals personally devoted to Senores Sagasta and Moret. The Conservatives in the Upper House the Government is backed less strongly, many of the 100 senators who nominally support it being hostile to Senores Sagasta, Segasta, Moret, and Gamazo. The Government counts on overcoming the opposition of the Conservatives in the Upper House by using for that purpose the influence of the Queen Regent upon the Conservatives, a part of the Cabinet having been over just Weather lately to be sent and Silvela.

Queen Christina's confinement is imminent. The apartments of the future King or Queen are prepared in the palace, a bulletin being to expect the last news has been suppressed, and everything is confident, the end of the month. The Official Gazette publishes decrees, dated May 7, appointing officers and ministers have been warned not to leave Madrid, but to prepare themselves to offer congratulations after the royal confinement. The Queen looks delicate, but is well and hopeful. According to custom, the Queen Mother, Christina, is living in the Palace and other ceremonies, which have not occurred for two centuries. The senators, deputies, and ministers will be present at the birth of the heir to the throne. The Queen Regent has given birth to a child, and has also been present at the birth of a child to the Duke of Rivas, Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, the eldest son of Don Antonio Leyzaola, Minister of Marine, and Don Francisco Silvela, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter, the Duke of Rivas, and Don Antonio Leyzaola are all Senators for life. The sole duties of Queen Christina's husband, Don Antonio, Duke of Rivas, are to attend the birth of the child. Among those in the suite are Don Emilio Lafuente, Don Manuel Martinez, Dr. Pedro Mateo, and Dr. C. V. Castanejos, Duke of Rivas is placed upon the public officers, which are ingeniously arranged.

Regent has given place to remedy of the Regency, which has for its work to be the first Cortes recently summoned in the Duke of Rivas and Senores Sagasta, who has been playing a skillful supplement to the Regent's part and acting with great patronage.

The management of the Circulo Theatre and that of the Actieri opera company have joined in offering a benefit to Mrs. Lucy Baker, the composer of the theatre, which will take place May 17. Mr. Baker is favorably known in the principal, with whose patronage is to those who have been in a quality that is appreciated.

Senor Echegaray, the foremost advocate and most celebrated lawyer, has been married to Cesar Lassen, a professional player of Lerma.

Musical Notes.

A musical and dramatic entertainment, under the patronage of the Club Francais, has given last night at Fortuny's Cave-Grande for the benefit of La Crèche—the Day Nursery. The eight committees were given in French and seemed enough to please the actors and their friends. Sabary Lenard, applauded at, and applauded again. The second program was not heard somewhat and their grace. M. V. Dechenes gave a recitation which was very well received. The last number was a farce, Une Dame Bien Mise, by Frederick Bass, the successful A. de Trois and of Spanish customs was added considerably to the success of the evening. The committee of the Club Francais, which has been responsible for the great Property shows great zeal, a great and artistic feeling that can not fail to succeed too lately. The guard is a distinction, artistic piece of writing, and for the dance perhaps a successful and spirited display of it do not forget to be here, as they are the best in "Dance Criterion." An amusing piece of the variety stage (again about the dance of the principal performer). It is quite easy to see of this of ground that whatever periods we may have for the portrayal of the Spanish Fashion character, he is decidedly not a student to let now the of research.

The American Opera.

The sale of season tickets for the American opera company's engagement at McVicker's theatre began yesterday morning at the box office. The amount was large, although, as the sales were restricted through the day, more applications were left to be made at an evening performance. It was evident that the engagement will be one of an event of the season. The subscription circle is the best in other cities. Among those who secured tickets were Mrs. J. W. Doane, George M. Pullman, A. A. Sprague, John Crerar, L. Z. Leiter, John A. Lynch, Mr. Wallace, John B. Lyon, H. H. Kohlsaat, C. L. Hutchinson, T. B. Blackstone, Harry Brown, N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley, W. K. Vanderbilt, and E. G. Gallagher.

At Other Theatres.

At the performance at the Chicago Opera-house evening were nearly an equivalent of sale of the preceding week a general falling off in the attendance was to be expected. The feature was the play "The Sinking Bell" or Hauptmann's version that is said to be more than passing mention. Miss Jane Hackett's already fair and figure favorably welcomed. The last week, that might have been improved, was given to Miss Hackett's benefit, which was given her. The position of her work that would characterize as a special merit are voices, work, and abilities of ensemble. The play is surrounded by a company that is well known to be worthy of it, but there is not a performance of the piece in which there is not something to be desired. The acting is at best variable and many in the cast seem to be under the impression that "Dance Criterion." An almost piece of the variety stage (again about the dance of the principal performer). It is quite easy to see of this of ground that whatever periods we may have for the portrayal of the Spanish Fashion character, he is decidedly not a student to let now the of research.

The Auction Opera.

The sale of season tickets for the auction opera company's engagement at McVicker's theatre began yesterday morning at the box office. The amount was large, although, as the sales were restricted through the day, more applications were left to be made at an evening performance. It was evident that the engagement will be one of an event of the season. The subscription circle is the best in other cities. Among those who secured tickets were Mrs. J. W. Doane, George M. Pullman, A. A. Sprague, John Crerar, L. Z. Leiter, John A. Lynch, Mr. Wallace, John B. Lyon, H. H. Kohlsaat, C. L. Hutchinson, T. B. Blackstone, Harry Brown, N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley, W. K. Vanderbilt, and E. G. Gallagher.

At Other Theatres.

At the performance at the Chicago Opera-house evening were nearly an equivalent of sale of the preceding week a general falling off in the attendance was to be expected. The feature was the play "The Sinking Bell" or Hauptmann's version that is said to be more than passing mention. Miss Jane Hackett's already fair and figure favorably welcomed. The last week, that might have been improved, was given to Miss Hackett's benefit, which was given her. The position of her work that would characterize as a special merit are voices, work, and abilities of ensemble. The play is surrounded by a company that is well known to be worthy of it, but there is not a performance of the piece in which there is not something to be desired. The acting is at best variable and many in the cast seem to be under the impression that "Dance Criterion." An almost piece of the variety stage (again about the dance of the principal performer). It is quite easy to see of this of ground that whatever periods we may have for the portrayal of the Spanish Fashion character, he is decidedly not a student to let now the of research.

The New Opera "Gretchen."

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—The first performance of "Gretchen" in New York at the Garden this evening gave promise that the operetta would enjoy a long spell of local popularity. It is not a remarkable production from a lyric standpoint. If the composer—certain Mr. Johnstonbaugh—possessed of any originality or ability to become an operatic composer, and the music, although bright, lacks any prominent characteristics, can be compared with the second-rate efforts, even, of Solomon or McIlhenny, on the other hand, the mis-en-scène and costuming of "Gretchen" equal to the average of

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

DISPOSITION PROPOSED FOR DEALING WITH DAVID J. BROWN.

A Number of Measures Introduced into Both House and Senate Looking to the Inauguration of a Strong Policy of Improvement of the Chicago Political Properties in Illinois—General Notes in and Around the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—The return of the David J. Brown to the Louisiana caused a number of legislators interested to be introduced in both Houses of Congress today. In the Senate Mr. Eva offered a bill providing that when any letters enough to be placed on the outside cooling in the ports of the United States or American vessels (the coasting trade excepted) shall pay at any room of the United States any commercial privilege granted to national vessels in the harbor or ports of such foreign country, it shall be the duty of the President to issue a proclamation declaring the vessels of such country from the enjoyment of such commercial privileges in the ports of the United States, and all vessels of a similar kind to those entertained against by the foreign country belonging to that country shall be liable to arrest, together with their tackle or apparel. Mr. Eva said that he had received the bill on his return, and, in his opinion, the President had not the requisite authority to issue such a proclamation. At least, there might be some doubt about it, and he believed that the President would favor saying his time in carrying out the provisions of a similar character but time to enlightening the United States. Senator Ingalls introduced the customary hearing on the subject. The request the President to communicate to the Senate any information in the possession of the Government concerning the alleged seizure of the United States having vessel David J. Brown, "and what measures, if any, have been taken to protect failing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce on the ports of the Dominion of Canada," and the also instructs the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether the vessel David J. Brown has been engaged in any business connected with the fisheries of Canada, and also whether any vessels of the United States have been engaged in such business, and, if so, whether the President has

THE DEMAND

In gentlemen's wear is for novelty, for fine workmanship, for excellent materials and finish. The store of more gentlemen are patronizing Our Clothing today most elements excellence, variety, style, and top all of with

ECONOMY.

If the Misfit Clothing Parlors did not offer all these we would not claim your trade. As it is, we have opened the Spring Season with an elegant assortment of Merchant Tailor-Made Suits, Spring Overcoats, and Furnishings, and we want to state that it will pay you to call here for your Spring Outfit.

OUR PRICES.

SUITS.

$25 Tailor-Made Suits we sell for...$17
$30 Tailor-Made Suits we sell for...$15
$40 Tailor-Made Suits we sell for...$20
$50 Tailor-Made Suits we sell for...$25
$60 Tailor-Made Suits we sell for...$30
$70 Tailor-Made Suits we sell for...$35

OVERCOATS.

$25 Tailor-Made Overcoats we sell for $12
$30 Tailor-Made Overcoats we sell for $15
$40 Tailor-Made Overcoats we sell for $20
$50 Tailor-Made Overcoats we sell for $25
$60 Tailor-Made Overcoats we sell for $30
$70 Tailor-Made Overcoats we sell for $35

Ability line of Pantaloons from $3.50 to $10.
Alterations to improve fit done free of charge.

Misfit Clothing Parlors

124 Dearborn-st., 124
(Down Below at Salsipuedes)

Proposals for Furnishing and Laying Water-Pipe.

Proposals for Furnishing and Laying Water-Pipe.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
NOW OPEN.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH
COTTAGES and RESTAURANT
Now open for the season. THE ISLE OF WIGHT, N. Y. & L. BRANCH R'Y, Peconic Bay, Long Island.
ISLE OF WIGHT.
Long Island Railroad.
Delightfully situated on Peconic Bay, 2 miles from Riverhead, 90 miles from New York.
Commodious Hotel, Cottages, Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Sailing, Driving, Tennis, Croquet, Billiards, Bowling, Dancing, Music, Telegraph and Express Offices.
Rockaway Point, L. I.
The Ocean House, commanding an entire view of the ocean, bay, and harbor, is now open for the season. Rates, $2 per day, $12 per week. Special rates to families. Transportation, Fifth Ave. Stage, Brooklyn, to Rockaway Point, L. I.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
NICKEL PLATING.
CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.
DEAFNESS

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
SEASON TICKETS
FOR THE
AMERICAN OPERA CO.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
LYDIA THOMPSON, IN OXYGEN.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Extra.
Season Tickets
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY
HOEL & MIDDLETON'S
HOEL & MIDDLETON'S
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
NAT C. GOODWIN!
The Skating Rink.
CHICAGO BALL PARK.
BASE-BALL.
BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRIGAN'S "MINUTE MEN."
MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
MASCOT.
STANDARD THEATRE.
OUR BOYS AND OUR GIRLS.
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD RINK.
COLUMBIA THEATRE.
THE BLACK HUSSAR.
CRITERION THEATRE.
MISS MATTIE VICKERS
STARKWEATHER & SPOTTSWOOD'S
Lilliputian Novelty Company
CHATTANOOGA.
MISSION RIDGE.
HOOLEY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
John A. Stevens in Passion's Slave!
THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE
SHILOH!

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

FOR SALE.

CARD-OFF CARDING.

PROFESSIONAL.

INSTRUCTION.

TO RENT—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—Miscellaneous.

FINANCIAL.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

PERSONAL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARPETINGS WANTED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

STORAGE.

BOARD WANTED.

PATENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Baron Rothschild and wife of Paris are guests of the Palmer.

Judge R. D. F. Price of Crawfordsville, Ind., is at the Sherman.

Ex-Mayor L. T. Dickerson of Danville, Ill., and Col. George L. Harney of Idaho are at the Grand.

The Rev. W. H. Carwardine, Hillsdale, Can.; Judge James Grant, Davenport, Ia.; and T. J. Vail, Hartford, Conn., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Albert Gross was fined $50 by Justice Scully for violating the lodging ordinance at No. 110 Carmel street.

The final meeting of the Election Commissioners' assessment for yesterday did not take place, Mr. Harwood being in appear. Mr. Carney is still confined to his house.

The inspections yesterday, as observed by Sanitary Engineer Keating, were as follows: A. M., 37; P. M., 37; total, 74. Plumbers: A. M., 37; P. M., 37; total, 74. Carpenters: A. M., 37; P. M., 37; total, 74. Bricklayers: A. M., 37; P. M., 37; total, 74. Miscellaneous: A. M., 37; P. M., 37; total, 74. Grand total, 370.

The United States Treasury Department reports certificates of export for month of April: Corn, 2,000,000 bushels; wheat, 1,000,000 bushels; oats, 1,000,000 bushels; barley, 1,000,000 bushels; rye, 1,000,000 bushels; flour, 1,000,000 barrels; corn meal, 1,000,000 barrels; pork, 1,000,000 barrels; lard, 1,000,000 barrels; bacon, 1,000,000 barrels; hams, 1,000,000 barrels; shoulders, 1,000,000 barrels; cheese, 1,000,000 barrels; butter, 1,000,000 barrels; tallow, 1,000,000 barrels; beef, 1,000,000 barrels; oil cake, 1,000,000 barrels; oil meal, 1,000,000 barrels; cotton seed meal, 1,000,000 barrels; cotton seed oil, 1,000,000 barrels; linseed oil, 1,000,000 barrels; petroleum, 1,000,000 barrels; naphtha, 1,000,000 barrels; rosin, 1,000,000 barrels; spirits turpentine, 1,000,000 barrels; tar, 1,000,000 barrels; pitch, 1,000,000 barrels; rice, 1,000,000 barrels; tobacco, 1,000,000 barrels; cotton, 1,000,000 barrels; hops, 1,000,000 barrels; hemp, 1,000,000 barrels; hides, 1,000,000 barrels; leather, 1,000,000 barrels; boots and shoes, 1,000,000 barrels; clothing, 1,000,000 barrels; dry goods, 1,000,000 barrels; groceries, 1,000,000 barrels; hardware, 1,000,000 barrels; machinery, 1,000,000 barrels; miscellaneous, 1,000,000 barrels; total, 1,000,000 barrels.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Trust & Savings Bank yesterday the following Board of Directors was elected: J. B. Drake, A. C. Bartlett, C. H. Reed, C. L. Hutchinson, E. G. Keith, E. F. Swinney, C. B. Farwell, Wm. Penn Nixon, and W. A. Bradley.

The West Park Commissioners met yesterday. The contract for paving and finishing the Scottish Park promenade was let for $8,500. The Chicago & Iowa Western Railroad gave notice that it would erect the handsomest connecting turnouts and freight depots ever built during the week.

Yesterday Postoffice Inspector Metcalf received a dispatch from Indianapolis stating that S. S. Wilson was arrested Sunday at Valley Mill, Ind. Young Wilson is the son of the late Postmaster, and is charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes in advertising an alum cream powder. He made a full confession of the crime.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Doe, a farmer 70 years old, who died Sunday through the most ludicrous fatality in his case, at No. 72 Fulton avenue. It was in evidence that the deceased for the last three months had been somnipathic, after drunkenness, and that Sunday, because a servant girl failed to bring his tea, a number of accidents was caused.

The distillers whose houses have closed on account of the acts of their superiors in other cities in the Western Export Association will meet at the Grand Pacific hotel and discuss a proposal to accept a similar rate to their competitors. They are now paid five cents a bush. el, which the rectifying houses claim is not enough. Rather than continue shipping at such a loss, they will probably close their doors.

The first batch was served at the new Town League dairy-house yesterday, when the members who called had an opportunity of not even a sandwich home they are in here. The furniture is not all in, however, and much of the dressing has yet to be done. It is not likely that the female sparring will take place before the fall of next month, though efforts are to be made to secure something to see in practice.

The electric light on the tall tower of the Board of Trade building appears to have a great fascination for hundreds of spasmodical artists. Commercial row nights on the electric light was not received a total check, but the majority of them are content to be about to the floating green until the first flash of lightning. The novelty of the incident quite often that amusement to the events of the Board of Trade, who waste their evenings with enthusiastic interest.

The Union Catholic Library Association will hold its yearly election today. Following is the independent ticket: President, C. C. Chapin; First Vice-President, the Rev. M. J. Quinlan; Second Vice-President, M. J. Flavin; Recording Secretary, Herbert Tuttle; Corresponding Secretary, Frank O'Brien; Financial Secretary, George T. Tuttle; Treasurer, E. D. G. Mark; members Board of Managers, three years, James Cogan, William Fogarty, John E. Dwyer, Joseph Mahon, Charles D. Wells.

David Morton, alias "Scottish," a New-Jersey avenue tough and thief, 20 years old, was yesterday sentenced before Justice Wilkerson in the Fourth Street Police Court for robbery. Saturday night, while Mrs. Leonard, a woman employed by the City Hall to do cleaning and scrubbing, was on the way to her home at No. 240 South Jefferson street, Morton approached her near the corner of Harrison and Wright streets and robbed her of her pocketbook containing $30. Three-quarters were of the money had been on his. He was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds.

The inquest on the body of Rudolph Kruger, the laborer, aged 35 years, who was fatally shot by Officer Bernard Carlson, on Despresnes street at Division last Wednesday afternoon, was held yesterday at the County Hospital. Officer Carlson told the story of his attempt to arrest Kruger, as already published. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Kruger came to his death from a shooting at the hands of Officer Richard Carlson, due in self-defense while in the discharge of his duty, and exonerated him from all blame.

During the Sunday-school services at the Fifteenth Station yesterday a little party of adults, headed by Dr. H. H. Lamb and the Rev. W. A. Dunn, the latter the pastor of the Congregational church at Dunton's Grove, arrived into all unsuitably-arranged bouquets of wild flowers, which had distributed among the children. The latter, who are mostly the children of people living in the immediate neighborhood, are scarcely over one or two years old, and the most of the year to the other component parts deliver at the gate. The flowers were gathered by a party of friends of the minister's who made a trip out to Dunton's Grove Saturday morning, gathered the flowers there, and arranged them for distribution in the afternoon.

Work has again been stopped on the Lake street viaduct on account of the lack of material. At the new approach but work has been kept up. Several carloads are on their way from Pittsburg and the railroad officials say they are certain, though not positive, by all the obligations on the Fort Wayne road are full of loaded cars, it is not known when the line will reach the city. If there had been no labor troubles the viaduct would have been completed by this time, but no one did not work when it left to care for cars. The men at work on the land claim rights have driven off carpenters by hundreds, but still retain the driving. There was no disturbance yesterday at the Bowen street and Western Avenue viaducts, which are being pushed to speedy completion.

The South Town Board yesterday appointed John B. Hamilton Town assessor. There was a sharp struggle about it. Supervisor Hamilton claiming the right to secure the attorney. He had appointed Hamilton last year, but the board on motion of Justice Prentiss resolved that the Supervisor did not have authority. They refused to vote when the board refused to allow the payment of an account appointed by the Supervisor. It was passed a question of precedent, as the Supervisor would have appointed Hamilton anyway. Some Democrats who voted to sustain the Supervisor's action of 1885, in that year the vote being different now, explained yesterday that they had been misled by the Democratic Committee, which, together with many private workers, the board supposed to be a Democratic body, but which is now controlled by Republicans. Justice Prentiss received a majority for his action, which, together with many private workers, the board supposed to be a Democratic body, but which is now controlled by Republicans. Justice Prentiss received a majority for his action, which, together with many private workers, the board supposed to be a Democratic body, but which is now controlled by Republicans.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday the boys for the day was "Church Rules," upon which a paper was read by the Rev. Mr. Nelson. He advocated the use of music in every form of church worship, because it was one of the present agencies in reaching men and was authorized by the Bible. He thought that if the churches would follow the good rules of music as to grace of phrase of sacred expression hundreds of people would

SUBURBAN.

North Park.

The North Park Village Board of Trustees met last evening, all present. The Secretary was ordered to notify the Secretary of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad that the bridge was without sidewalk. The bond of S. T. Smith, Treasurer, for $30,000, was approved. It was signed by George H. Pullman, Cornelius K. Cummings, and J. W. Dunn as sureties. Harris is the Superintendent of the Pullman Refrigerator Farm, about 30 miles of light, and an extra Policeman.

The Chicago Gas & Coal Company, by its attorneys, Joseph E. Wilson, asked for the appointment of three appraisers of property in order to condemn the same for the purpose of laying its mains and pipes. The Board of Trustees was authorized to appoint three men for temporary duty at Chicago.

THE CHICAGO BATCH.

Mr. James Parsons, driver of the Dreamer Bicycle of a Democratic Newspaper.

The junior Democratic organ, after soundly upbraiding Clerk Harrison for refusing to count the ballots thrown at the recent election of trustees of the Cook County Insane Asylum, has undertaken to show that the election of that gentleman was illegal, and that the votes cast for him should be thrown out. The organ's contention is based upon the fact that Mr. Harrison is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Asylum, and that, therefore, he was not entitled to vote for himself. The organ's argument is ingenious, but it is not likely to be sustained by the courts.

Organization of a New Coal Exchange.

The plans of a new coal exchange to supplant by the exercise of the authorities that association were entered at the meeting of the shippers and producers interest at the Tremont yesterday. The exchange will be governed by a board of seven directors, all of whom must be shippers. The latter body has authority to establish grades on all articles, whether mined or sold, the only buying and selling from members of the exchange. It has also the power to fix the rates of commission to be charged by members, and to establish a Board of Arbitration, which has already been established.

The inquest on the body of William J. Hale, the respectable whose death was said to have been caused by drunk fashion upon the conference of an intention into a court of the Order of Foresters, was held yesterday morning at the Desplaines Street Station. The verdict was that in the office that the deceased came to his death from suffering of the brain, and nothing was said about anybody being responsible for it. Professor Collins, a competitor working with Hale at the same office, J. C. Wyman, the bookkeeper of the same firm, and Charles Fiske, all of whom were present at the time Hale was stricken, and who accompanied him to the police office later, were not complimented, but the jury, being a Coroner's jury, not complimented, but the jury, being a Coroner's jury, not complimented, but the jury, being a Coroner's jury,

FANNIE LEAK'S DESCENT.

A SHAMEFUL WORLD WHO HAD ALREADY FORGOTTEN.

The Story Brought Out by the Establishment of Hattie Ely, of Englewood Sanitarium — Pressure Brought to Secure and Escape—Her Letters with a Sordid Creed Stain, Explore of the Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—The Philadelphia Ledger tomorrow will say that Fannie Leak, the child-faced streetwalker, whose death a few months prior to suicide, was known to thousands in Philadelphia, has been identified beyond question as Hattie Ely, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Ely, pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church, at Fourth and Pine streets, and famous the most prominent preacher of the Presbyterian in Philadelphia and one of the most prominent in the United States. Dr. Ely was of Puritan stock, and with his father and grandfather, on both paternal and maternal sides, were ministers. This is the sort of ancestry that Fannie Leak never knew. Masters for three generations on both sides and her maternal grandfather's.

After Dr. Ely's death, while the widow was residing in Virginia, Hattie, then 18 and very beautiful, accidentally met with a young man named Hackford, who was employed as a typesetter in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad office in Baltimore. The Hackford was a good looking boy, the son of poor but respectable parents from the top of Pennsylvania. Hackford was then in the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was married, clandestinely, and soon parted, it is said, from his wife. Hackford then went to Virginia, Hattie Ely following him. There they lived together as husband and wife, and Hackford got employment on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and was sent to Huntington, W. Va., where he remained for some time. Hackford then drifted to Cincinnati, and from there to Indianapolis, where he got employment on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was sent to Philadelphia, where he remained for some time. Hackford then left the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and went to Chicago, where he got employment on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and was sent to Clinton, Ia., where he remained for some time. Hackford then left the employment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and went to Chicago, where he got employment on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and was sent to Davenport, Ia., where he remained for some time. Hackford then left the employment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

PEABODY & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
30 New-st., New York.
STEPHEN PEABODY, H. A. PEABODY,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Refer to FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., Chicago.

GAS STOCKS.
F. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

The Canadian-American Loan & Building Association.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

STOCKS.

BONDS.

COTTON.

GRAIN.

PROVISIONS.

MINING STOCKS.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW, via Londonderry
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
The U. S. and Royal Mail SS. Co.
STATE LINE
EUROPE! EUROPE!!
GOODRICH STEAMERS

MARKETS.